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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For: Shaw School District

Prepared By: Cheryl Arnold Ms. Forestry Commission

Time Period Covered by This Plan: 2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared: 2012-02-15

Plan Type: Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: 16-T21N-R6W

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name: Shaw School District

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 510 City, State, Zip: Shaw, MS 38773

Country: United States of America

Contact Numbers: Home Number:

Office Number: 662-754-6109 Fax Number: 662-754-2612

E-mail Address: ckbarrow@mde.k12.ms.us

Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Cheryl Arnold, Service Forester

Forester Number: 01662

Organization: Ms. Forestry Commission

Street Address: P.O. Box 1646

148 N. Edison St.

City, State, Zip: Greenville, MS 38702

Contact Numbers: Office Number: 662-332-3358

Fax Number:

E-mail Address: carnold@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Bolivar Total Acres: 640 Latitude: -90.82 Longitude: 33.67

Section: 16 Township: 21N Range: 6W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. These estimations are temporally static. Events and circumstances may occur within the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and therefore will not be reflected in this plan.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

This section is located in the southeastern part of Bolivar County. It is approximately 4.5 miles west of 61 highway and about 4 miles north of Shaw, Ms. Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge is about 3 miles to the west of the section. It contains 582 acres of open cultivated land and 59 acres of forest land. The forest land is fragmented and is broken into three stands.

Water Resources

There are not any major waterways on the property. Icy Bayou runs through the Northwest corner of the section. The West Bogue Hasty Bayou branches and runs north and south through the section on the west side. These are intermittent bodies of water. Neither runs through the forested portion of the section.

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened and endangered species were identified during the reconnaissance and evaluation of your property. The habitat provides no unique arrangement or quality that would attract an endangered or threatened species. We will continue to evaluate the section for any such species on a yearly basis or whenever work is performed.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and

other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property: Dowling Clay (Dc) and Forestdale Silty Clay Loam (Fe).

Archeological and Cultural Resources

These areas can include churches, old cemetaries, Indian mounds, old home sites or other areas of historical significance. No Archeological or Cultural resources were found during a reconnaissance of this property. However, if any should be found in the future on the property, special management measures will be applied immediately in order to preserve these sensitive areas.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy and vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- · Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- · Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, *Mississippi's Best Management Practices*.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Aesthetics

The goal is to assure that the property is managed in such a way that is aesthetically pleasing to the landowner as well as the community. Activities could include, maintaining buffer strips along the road and adjacent to the home site, planting wildflowers along the road, and trees with attractive fall and spring color along the drive and near the home site.

Ecological Restoration

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has be degraded, damaged, or destroyed. A reconnaissance of the property has been conducted and no ecological restoration activities are recommended at this time.

Wildlife Mgt. Target Species

The objective of this practice is to provide habitat best suited for the featured or target species. Habitat management will focus on providing food, cover, water, and space to facilitate the target species.

Environmental Education

Environmental educational goals are to provide educational opportunities for children and adults through the development of items such as nature trails with tree identification markers, wildlife viewing areas, picnic areas, parking, public restroom facilities.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining

access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

Timber Management

Timber management goals for this property are to manage timber resources in such a manner as to maximize timber production throughout the life of the stand.

Recreation

According to landowner objectives the recreational use of the property could prove to be an avenue for personal enjoyment or for generating income. An evaluation of your property should be conducted and a plan developed to accomplish your specific goals for recreational activities on your property.

SOIL TYPES

Soils Description

There are two main soils found on the section: a Dowling Clay and a Forestdale Silty Clay Loam. The Dowling Clay is a dark colored, poorly drained soil consisting of a firm clay. It occupies depressions or abandoned channels of streams. After each rain, it receives water from the surrounding slopes. It remains wet longer than most of the soils. This soil is slightly acid to neutral.

The Forestdale Silty Clay Loam is a fine textured friable soil that is light brownish-gray in color and about 6 inches thick. The soil is medium to strongly acid. Many areas of this soil occur at lower elevations than the typical soil. Its content of organic matter is low. Permeability is slow.

STANDS

Stand 1

Stand Description

This is a 60 year old bottomland hardwood stand of average quality. It contains 28.06 acres. The dominant species are Sugarberry, Green Ash, Biter Pecan and Elm. It contains some Water Oak and Willow Oak scattered throughout the stand as well. It contains approximately 27 tons of hardwood sawtimber per acre and 35 tons of hardwood pulpwood per acre. The basal area is 93 square feet per acre and the stand contains about 112 trees per acre. The quality of the stand is low to average. The area is slightly lower that the fields around it and thus receives a lot of runoff. This is one of three fragmented stands on this section.

Stand Recommendations

This stand should be allowed to grow for the next 10 years. There are no sales planned for the section during the life of the plan. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will continue to monitor the stand on a yearly basis.

Stand 3

Stand Description

This is a 60 year old bottomland hardwood stand containing 27.13 acres. Dominant species include Green Ash, Bitter Pecan, Elm, Sugarbery, and Sycamore. It has a few oaks scattered throughout the stand, but it is not a dominant species. The stand contains about 35 tons of hardwood pulpwood and 27 tons of hardwood sawtimber. The basal area is 93 square feet per acre. The stand contains about 112 trees per acre. The stand is of average to poor quality. There are many defects in the sawtimber trees. The stand sits in a depression that will hold water slightly longer than the surrounding cultivated field. It receives a lot of runoff as well.

Stand Recommendations

This stand should be allowed to grow for the next 10 years. There are no sales planned during the life of this plan. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will continue to monitor the stand on a yearly basis.

Stand4

Stand Description

This is a 60 year old bottomland hardwood stand of average quality. It contains 3.46 acres. The dominant species are Sugarberry, Green Ash, Biter Pecan and Elm. It contains some Water Oak and Willow Oak scattered throughout the stand as well. It contains approximately 27 tons of hardwood sawtimber per acre and 35 tons of hardwood pulpwood per acre. The basal area is 93 square feet per acre and the stand contains about 112 trees per acre. The quality of the stand is low to average. The area is slightly lower that the fields around it and thus receives a lot of runoff. This is one of three fragmented stands on this section.

Stand Recommendations

This stand should be allowed to grow for the next 10 years. There are no sales planned during the life of the plan. The Mississippi Forestry Commission will continue to monitor the stand on a yearly basis.



16-21-6 Shaw School District 2012 to 2021 640.36 Acres

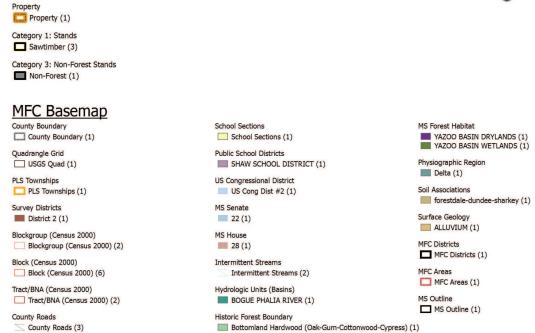




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Stand Activity Schedule for Shaw School District 16 21N 6W

Strata	Stand	Activ	vity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue
			Yearly Totals	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
			Grand Totals	0	\$0.00	\$0.00